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PROSPECTUS

OF

The
Slough Creek
Mining
Company

INCORPORATED JANUARY, 1892

Tacoma, - Washington

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W. H.

W.

J. V.

The Slough Creek Mining Company



Board of Trustees

W. H. FIFE HON. HENRY DRUM HON. J. D. CAUGHRAN

E. N. OUIMETTE CAPT. J. B. CLIFT

CHAS. H. COBB, Seattle W. H. ELLIS, Victoria



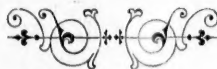
Officers

W. H. FIFE, President

W. F. SARGENT, Secretary

J. D. CAUGHRAN, Vice-Prest.

E. N. OUIMETTE, Treasurer



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THIRD EDITION.

Prospectus.

Part First.

The Slough Creek Mining Company was organized January, 1892, by a number of well-known business men of Tacoma, Wash., for the purpose of acquiring and developing mines, principally, the auriferous alluvial deposits in the Cariboo district of British Columbia, and to carry out its intention the company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington, with a capital stock of \$500,000, divided into 500,000 non-assessable shares of a par value of \$1.00 each.

* * *

The Preliminary arrangements having been perfected, the company secured a valuable grant of mining ground from the provincial government of British Columbia, embracing an area three miles in length by one-half mile in width of the bed or valley of Slough Creek. It is held under a *fifteen year crown lease, issued by the gold commissioner of the district on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India.* The conditions of the lease require the annual payment of \$100 to the government and an expenditure of \$5,000.00 in development work each year during its continuance.

* * *

This Valuable Property is located six miles southwest of the famous Williams Creek, in the same valley of auriferous drift from the rich quartz lodes that are known to exist, and from which by the natural process of erosion the auriferous alluvial deposits have been supplied. It is bounded on the east by Island mountain, and on the west by Burns mountain, whose rocky summits are a mass of quartz veins, yielding from \$10 to \$50 to the ton in free gold.

The Map at page 10 illustrates a section of the richest portion of the Cariboo district, wherein is located the grant of the Slough Creek Mining Company. The mountains on either side that form the valley through which Slough Creek runs are seamed with quartz veins, the source that has supplied Burns, Coulter, Devils and Nelson Creeks with their rich deposits of gold. The natural trend of the valley corresponding with Williams and Lightning Creeks, points plainly to the presence of the precious metal in Slough Creek in the same quantity as those famous wealth producers which have attracted so much notice to the Cariboo district.

* * *

Where Cariboo Is. It is that portion of British Columbia embracing a complete section across the Northern interior plateau from the Coast Mountains to the Rocky Mountain region. Popularly, Cariboo includes an area of about 60 miles square, and since the discovery of its rich auriferous alluvial deposits in 1860, when gold was taken out by the pound, it has continued to be the *richest gold field in the world*, this being attested by the record of the past thirty years, the yield averaging six hundred dollars a year to every man engaged in mining during that period.

* * *

Production. This El Dorado of the North, Williams, Grouse and Lightning Creeks, with their tributaries, produced up to 1861, \$2,000,000. On Williams Creek 202 pounds of gold was taken out of the Diller claim in one day with only two men drifting. Steel & Co's claim yielded on two consecutive days 387 and 409 ounces of gold, and in two months \$105,000. The Canadian claim gave for a time \$5,000 and \$6,000 a day.

* * *

On Lightning Creek the Campbell and Whitehall claims yielded in 1861, \$200,000. Campbell took out in three days 1,700 ounces of gold, and eight claims on this creek paid \$2,500,000. Grouse Creek was also very rich. The Heron claim paid from 100 to 400 ounces per day, and gave the owners \$300,000 in dividends. Besides these, there were Jack of Clubs, Lowhee, Chisholm, Last Chance, Var Winkle, Davis, Anderson, Harvey, Burns, Nelson and Coulter creeks, and numerous gulches and ravines which yielded a large amount of gold and made many independent fortunes.

In the Aurora, one pan of picked dirt yielded 387 ounces. Ten claims, with a total of 1,340 feet, paid \$1,510,000, an average of \$1,129 per running foot of creek. The Ericson claim, according to the Victoria Colonist, produced for seven consecutive weeks, between June 17 and July 29, 1864, the following result; 900, 640, 1,400, 1,926, 1,300 and 2,600 ounces.

* * *

Antler Creek also yielded a large amount of gold; one company made \$83,000 in three weeks. The creek yielded \$10,000 per day for some time in 1861, and many claims paid \$1,000 to the square foot. The gold was taken from shallow ground, as the stream was never bottomed, owing to the inexperience of the early prospector in deep sinking and the expense to open work before any returns were obtained.

* * *

As an Example of the cost of sinking in the deep ground, the Van Winkle mine cost \$40,000 before the channel was reached; it yielded a large amount of gold afterwards, however, three consecutive weekly cleanups being as follows: \$15,700, \$14,000 and \$12,000. The Cunningham claim cost \$100,000 to open work and yielded \$500,000. The California and Tontine claims cost about the same and paid \$500,000 each in dividends.

* * *

The Great Expense can be easily accounted for. The pay dirt was all the way from 60 to 150 feet deep; large pumps were required to keep the water down, and often bedrock drains were run for the same purpose, which in their construction sometimes baffled the ingenuity of the ablest miners. Again, in some instances limited means compelled miners to abandon ground when within a short distance of the coveted treasure. In consequence, many rich places are left, which were too deep and difficult to prospect.

* * *

The Preceding statement of facts relating to the production of gold and the cost of developing the various streams in Cariboo during the sixties, are taken from the official reports of the gold commissioner. They constitute an instructive chapter in connection with the property of the Slough Creek Mining Company, as it enables the reader to form a correct idea of the vast wealth of this celebrated gold region.

Part Second.

The Object of the Slough Creek Mining Company is to develop Slough Creek, one of the principal water courses, cutting its way through the gold basin of the Cariboo district as shown on map at page 10, which, owing to its depth and the cost of development, has remained a blank in that rich section, though undoubtedly underlaid with millions of dollars worth of the precious metal. It is a sister creek to the famous Williams, Lightning, Grouse and Antler, streams from which the greater portion of the output of Cariboo has been taken.

* * *

Three Miles. The company owns three miles in length by one half mile, the entire width of the bed or valley of Slough Creek, it being the ground sluice for the richest tributaries in the Cariboo district. And estimating 300 feet as the width of the channel, three miles in length represents three thousand four hundred and eighty five individual miner's claims, each 100 feet square.

* * *

This Grand Aggregation of claims is capitalized in the sum of \$500,000, divided into 500,000 shares of the par value of \$1.00 each, and 223,000 of these shares are set apart and pledged to be sold for the exclusive purpose of sinking a shaft to the bed rock, where gold is found yielding 600 ounces to the set of timbers, a set of timbers being ten feet in length, six feet in height and three and one-half feet in depth.

* * *

A Paying Basis. Careful estimates have been made of the probable cost of the work necessary to place the property on a paying basis, and at a meeting of the board of trustees they authorized the sale of a certain amount of treasury stock, to be sold in series of 30,000 shares each, to meet the expenditure. The first series was placed on the market and was sold in Victoria, B. C., and Tacoma, Wash., in ten days.

Boring For The Channel. To obviate the difficulties heretofore encountered in prospecting the deep channels the company purchased a hydraulic jetting machine, for the purpose of boring a series of shafts across the valley or bed of the creek, and thereby locate the deep ground. The result of these operations proved a great saving both in time and money over the old methods, for in ninety days after work was started four shafts were bored, and the deep channel located at a depth of two hundred and forty-five feet from the surface.

* * *

Encouraging Prospects. In each of the holes bored, gold was obtained from the bed rock. The cut on page 9 shows the machine in operation on August 26th, 1892, at which time a body of clay was struck that continued to a depth of 160 feet. The prospects generally being of sufficient importance to warrant the trustees in authorizing the sinking of a working shaft, which was started on the 10th of November, 1892.

* * *

Reports from the superintendent at the mine are most favorable. He has had sixteen men steadily employed during the winter and summer. The shaft has been put down seventy feet, and in connection therewith a drain tunnel 2150 feet long has been constructed, which taps the shaft at a depth of forty-five feet and drains the surface water down to the clay.

* * *

Extensive Hydraulic claims are worked on the banks of Slough Creek, which yield handsome dividends, and many rich gulches and ravines for ages past have emptied their waste into the valley of Slough Creek. A portion of all these tributary streams is embraced within the limits of the property, and their combined contributions alone are of sufficient importance to warrant its development. The Island Mountain Quartz Mining Company has a ten stamp mill at the head of Slough Creek, and the primitive Arastra is operated successfully on Burns mountain, a short distance from the property.

Part Third.

To Investors, and the public in general, this is one of the best mining proposition that has ever been offered. To illustrate: One share of the Slough Creek Mining Company's stock is equivalent to 69 $\frac{2}{3}$ square feet, and 130 shares equal one full claim 100 feet square of mining property in the Cariboo district where claims are known to have yielded over \$100,000, while others have paid \$1,000 to the square foot. The extent of the richness of these mines can only be estimated by the records of the past thirty years.

* * *

No One Doubts that shares of the Slough Creek Mining Company's stock will advance several hundred per cent. It is a safe and sure investment in which there may be one hundred fold return to the investor. A purchaser of any portion of the capital stock only pays his percentage of the expense incurred in making improvements, according to the number of shares he buys, and he becomes a partner in the property without any additional expense whatever.

* * *

Some Readers of these lines not acquainted with the geography of British Columbia may ask, where is Slough Creek, and how is it reached? To such inquiry the Slough Creek Mining Company would state that it is in the very center of the famous Cariboo district, between Lightning and William Creeks. It is a little over 550 miles from Tacoma or Victoria, 480 miles from Vancouver, B. C., and only five days travel from any part of the Sound via the Canadian Pacific Railroad, connecting with the British Columbia Express Company's stages at Ashcroft, carrying the royal mail.

* * *

For Barkerville, the principal town and trading center for nearly all the Cariboo district, stages leave Ashcroft every Monday at 7 a. m.; and arrive at Barkerville every Thursday at 7 p. m.; returning, leave Barkerville Saturdays at 6 a. m.; and arrive at Ashcroft Tuesdays at 6 p. m., connecting with the Canadian Pacific both east and west bound; only four days staging over a splendid wagon road, hard and smooth, with no dust to suffocate. The scenery is magnificent and the hotel accommodations are unsurpassed.

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Attention.

Particular attention is called to the fact, that the Slough Creek Mining Company owns the largest body of mining ground in the Cariboo district of British Columbia. Half a mile square is the limit that can *now* be obtained by any company. Mining men and investors who are familiar with this class of gold properties are invited to investigate this proposition. They will find that it is unequaled in value, and will command their attention as an investment. Address the company, P. O. Box 254, Tacoma, Wash.

* * *

References.

For the truth of any of the foregoing statements the company refers to the following:

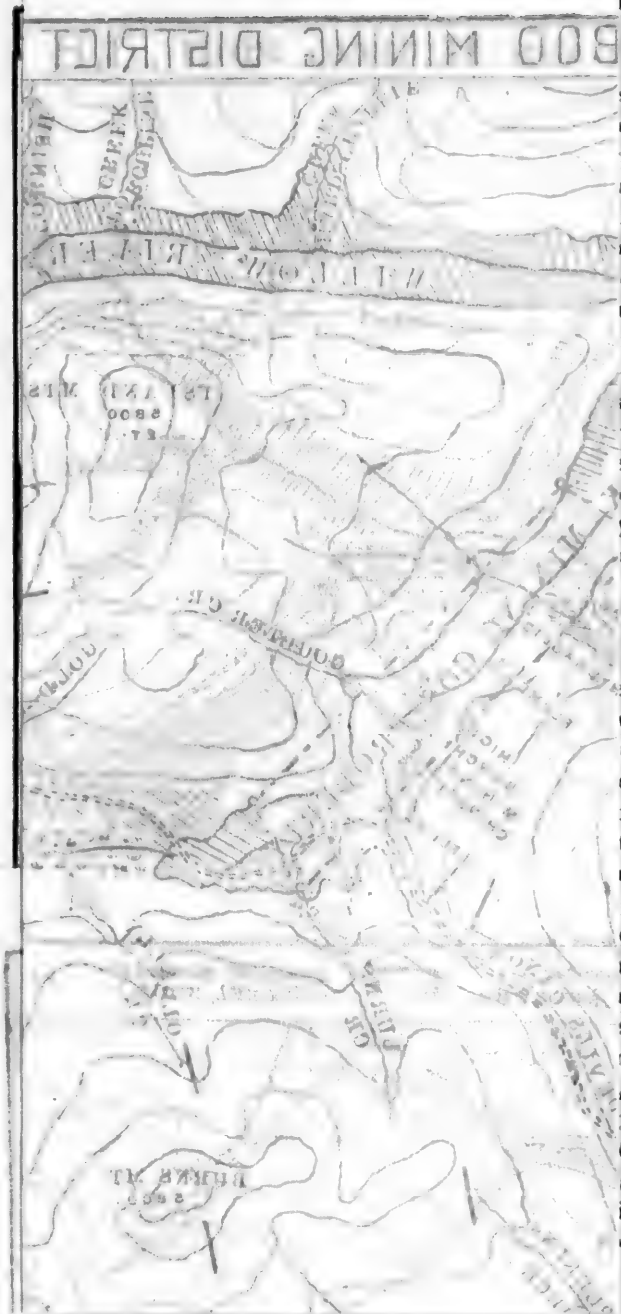
John Bowron, Gold Com'r, Barkerville, Cariboo, B. C.			
I. B. Nason, M. P. P.,	"	"	"
S. A. Rogers, M. P. P.,	"	"	"
Hon. James Reid, M. P., Quesnellemouth,	"	"	"

What is Said of Slough Creek.

The marvelously rich deposits of wealth explored and developed in the Cariboo gold fields, British Columbia, are at present attracting the notice of mining men from the State of Washington, who are seeking safe and profitable investments for their capital. The quartz excitement for the past three years throughout the State of Washington and the northwest has kept investors in mining properties at a fever heat during that time; but a reaction is evidently taking place in favor of placer mining, for now there seems to be unusual activity around placer mining circles, and Cariboo is spoken of as the favored center of attraction, where the discoveries of gold in the valleys and small streams that traverse them would appear almost like tales from fairyland were they not attested by thousands of miners and the cold unvarnished fact that \$60,000,000 worth of nuggets and dust have been produced from these sources. The bed of every gulch or creek in the district that has been worked has paid the enormous sum of \$50.00 to \$1,000 to the square foot of ground, and it is the general belief, based on well known facts, that there are immense deposits of gold in the deep channels that have never been explored. Like California and Australia, the deep diggins in Cariboo were beyond the limited means of the average miner. Thus, the richest placers have remained for the advent of capital to take hold and develop them.

By consulting the reports of the Department of Mines and the Geological Survey of Canada, it will be seen that there are immense possibilities for the investment of capital in this famous gold field. Gold abounds in every valley, and in every stream that empties into it. Should there be any doubt in the mind of the reader as to the richness of this Eldorado, a reference to the *Review* of May, 1891, will set them at rest. In that issue it was pointed out that 202 pounds of gold was taken out by two men in one day. Thirteen hundred and forty feet of ground paid \$1,510,000, and one pan of dirt yielded 387 ounces—\$5,579. These figures are given for the purpose of showing the operations of the past, when little capital and machinery were employed, which necessarily confined explorations to the deposits that lay near the surface.

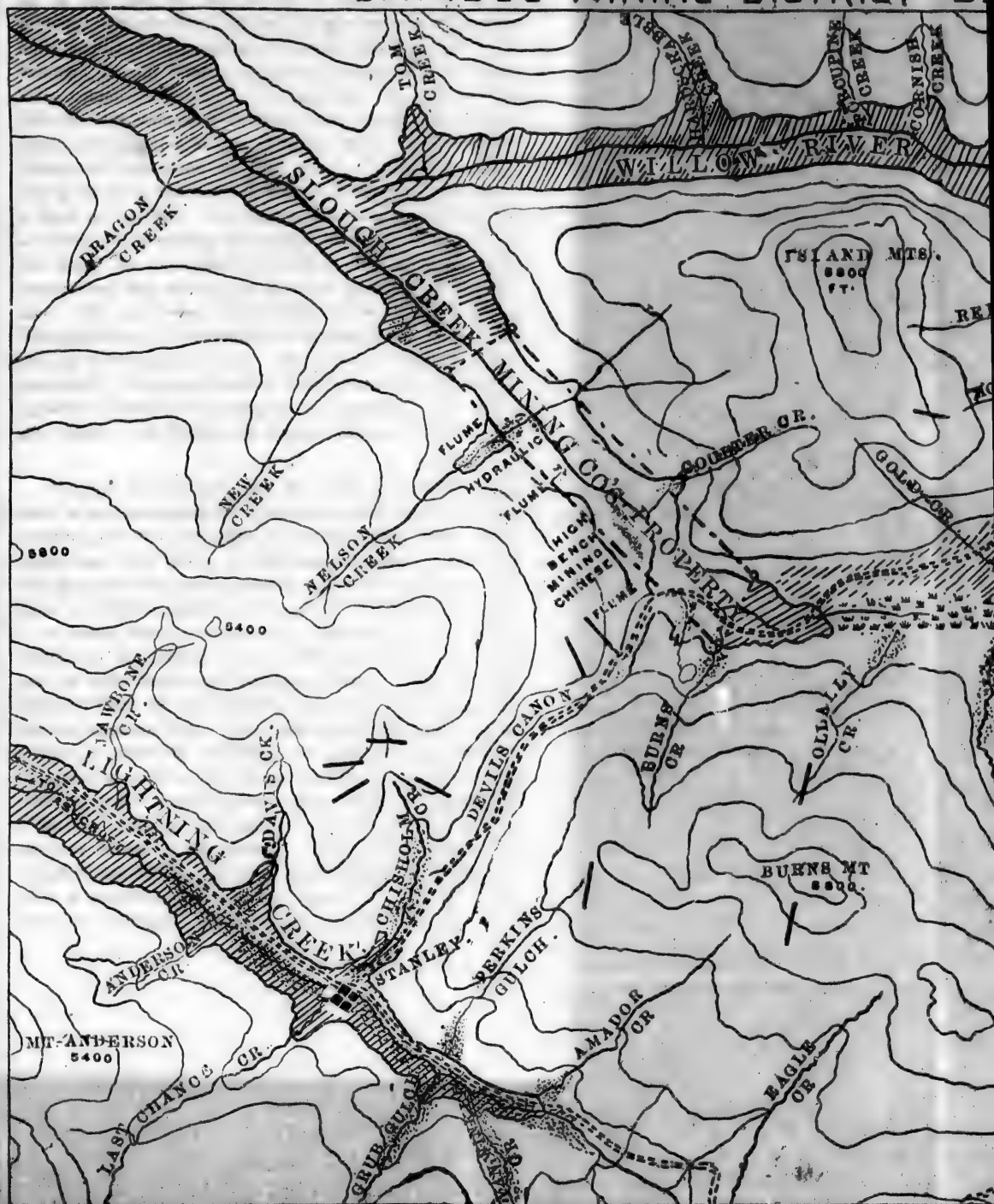
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PORTION OF CARIBOO MINING DISTRICT B.



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COUNTRY ROCK
CARIBOO SCHIST.

STRICT B.C. FROM OFFICIAL MAP BY AMOS LOWMAN M E



ROCK: CHERT. WAGON ROADS. QUARTZ VEIN. MOUNTAIN. CONTOURS VERTICAL INTL. GRAVITY. NO. 1000-10000.



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In view of these facts and a grant of three miles of ground from the provincial government of British Columbia, a company has been organized at Tacoma, Wash., with a capital of \$500,000, for the purpose of developing one of the principal streams of the gold basin of this district. The names and standing of the gentlemen who compose the Slough Creek Mining Company whose prospectus is published in our advertising columns this month, is a guarantee that they will perform the obligations of their lease, which requires an outlay of \$5,000 annually for a term of fifteen years. The company commenced operations last June with a Chapman hydraulic jetting machine, and bored four shafts, locating the channel at a depth of 245 feet. The prospects encouraged the trustees in opening up a working shaft, which has been sunk 32 feet at this date. In connection therewith a drain tunnel is being constructed that will tap pay gravel at 40 feet below the surface. The drain when completed will be over 1,600 feet long. The capital stock of the company is divided into 500,000 shares at a par value of \$1.00 each. The stock is absolutely non-assessable. The money derived from the sale of stock is to be applied exclusively in opening up the property.—*The Canadian Mining and Mechanical Review*, January, 1893.

* * *

Not only mining men, but the public generally are interested in any new departure calculated to facilitate the work of wresting gold from the coffers of that old miser—Nature, who hides away with jealous zeal her hoarded wealth. The Cariboo basin has long been known as one of the richest gold regions of British Columbia, if not of the world. In fact there is no better manner in which to demonstrate the unfailing richness of the country than the official figures, which show that for some thirty years past the gold yield of this region has averaged \$600 per year for every man engaged in mining during that length of time. The country generally in and around Cariboo is practically underlaid with gold, and with the influx of capital to work up the deeper claims it is not saying too much to predict something like a return to the old times, when Williams, Lightning and Antler creeks were producing thousands of ounces of gold weekly. During the past season the Slough Creek Mining Company have introduced into Cariboo what is locally an entirely new departure. This is in the shape of a hydraulic jetting process machine, similar to those

used in boring for coal and oil in Pennsylvania. It does not need any experience as a miner to be able to appreciate the vast difference in the cost of such a method of prospecting as compared with the old process of sinking a shaft, and those who should know are very sanguine regarding the outcome of the recent developments of Slough Creek.—*Victoria Colonist*.

* * *

The district of Cariboo deserves to have great favor shown it in the matter of transportation, and has, so far, been totally neglected, except by the construction of a long and tedious wagon road. It has contributed to the gold supply of the world over fifty-five millions of dollars, all of which was obtained from *surface* diggings, and without the aid of skilled machinery. It is the firm belief of our men well qualified to judge that there is far more gold waiting to be brought out by scientific mining and the enterprising application of capital than has yet been produced. A railroad would cheapen the means of transportation and the cost of mining and living to such an extent that many mines, now barely paying expenses would become profitable. Surely if any region of British Columbia is entitled to have a railway built connecting it with the commercial cities of the province, it is the long neglected Cariboo.—*Western World*, Winnipeg, January, 1893.

BY-LAWS

—OF—

The Slough Creek Mining Company

—OF—

TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

ARTICLE I.

CORPORATE POWERS.

The corporate powers of this corporation shall be vested in a board of seven trustees, who shall be stockholders holding ten or more shares in their own names on the books of the corporation, and a majority thereof shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE II.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The trustees shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the stockholders, to serve for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified. Their term of office shall begin immediately after election and qualification.

ARTICLE III.

VACANCIES.

Vacancies in the board of trustees shall be filled by the other trustees in office, and such persons shall hold office until the first meeting of the stockholders thereafter.

ARTICLE IV.

POWER OF TRUSTEES.

The trustees shall have power—First: to call special meetings of the stockholders when they deem it necessary, and they shall call a meeting at any time upon the written request of stockholders holding one-third of the capital stock. Second: to appoint all officers and agents, prescribe their duties, fix their compensation and may require from them security for faithful service. Third: to remove all officers or agents who shall be found incompetent or neglectful of the duties to be performed by them. Fourth: to conduct, manage and control the affairs and business of the corporation, and to make rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the State of Washington or the by-laws of the corporation, for the guidance of the officers and management of the affairs of the corporation. Fifth: to incur indebtedness not to exceed \$5000.00 in excess of any money on hand or otherwise appropriated. The terms and amounts of such indebtedness shall be entered on the minutes of the board and the note or obligation, given for the same, signed officially by the president and secretary, shall be binding on the corporation.

ARTICLE V.

COPIES OF TRUSTEES.

It shall be the duty of the trustees—First: to cause to be kept a complete record of all their records and acts, and of the proceedings of the stockholders, and present a full statement at the regular annual meeting of the stockholders showing in detail the assets and liabilities of the corporation and generally the condition of its affairs. A similar statement shall be presented at any other meeting of the stockholders when required by persons holding at least one-half of the capital stock of the corporation.

Second: to declare dividends out of the surplus profits when such profits shall, in the opinion of the trustees, warrant the same. Third: to supervise all officers and agents and see that their duties are properly performed. To cause to be issued to the stockholders in proportion to their several interests, certificates of stock.

ARTICLE VI.

The officers shall be a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer; which officers shall be elected by and hold office at the pleasure of the board of trustees. The compensation and tenure of office of all officers of the corporation (other than trustees) shall be fixed by the board of trustees.

ARTICLE VII.

PRESIDENT.

The board of trustees shall, at their first regular meeting, elect one of their number to act as president, and if at any time the president shall be unable to act, the vice-president shall take his place and perform his duties; and if the vice-president, from any cause, shall be unable to act, they shall appoint some other member of the board to do so, in whom shall be vested, for the time being all the duties and functions of his office. The president, or in his absence, the trustee appointed as above provided—First: shall preside over all meetings of the stockholders and trustees and shall have the casting vote. Second: he shall sign, as president, all certificates of stock and all contracts and other instruments of writing which have first been approved by the board of trustees, and shall draw checks upon the treasurer. Third: he shall call the trustees together whenever he deems it necessary, and shall have, subject to the advice of the board of trustees, direction of the affairs of the corporation, and generally shall discharge such other duties as may be required of him by the by-laws of the corporation.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECRETARY.

The board shall elect a secretary. First: it shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the board of trustees and stockholders. Second: he shall keep the corporate seal of the corporation and the book of blank certificates of stock, fill up and countersign all certificates of stock issued and make the corresponding entries in the margin of such book on such issuance, and he shall affix said corporate seal to all papers requiring a seal. Third: he shall keep a proper transfer book and a stock ledger in debit and credit form, showing the number of shares issued and transferred by any stockholder, and the date of each issuance and transfer. Fourth: he shall prepare account books, countersign all checks drawn upon the treasurer and discharge such other duties as pertain to his office and as prescribed by the board of trustees. Fifth: the secretary shall serve all notices required either by law or the by-laws of the corporation, and in case of his absence, inability, refusal or neglect to do so, then such notices may be served by any person thereunto directed by the president or vice-president of the corporation.

ARTICLE IX.

TREASURER.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer to keep safely all moneys and valuables of the company and disburse or deliver the same, under the direction of the board of trustees, on warrants signed by the president and secretary. At each annual meeting of the stockholders he shall submit a complete statement of his accounts for the past year, with the proper vouchers, for their information. He shall discharge such other duties pertaining to his office as shall, from time to time, be prescribed by the board of trustees. The board of trustees shall require from the treasurer a security for the faithful discharge of his duties.

ARTICLE X.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

The books, and such papers as may be placed on file by vote of the stockholders or trustees, shall at all times, in business hours, be subject to the inspection of the board of trustees and of any stockholder.

ARTICLE XI.

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.

All certificates of stock shall be signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary, and express on its face, its number, date of issuance, the number of shares for which, and the person to whom it is issued, and bearing the seal of the corporation. The certificate book shall contain a margin on which shall be entered the number, date, number of shares, and name of the person expressed in the corresponding certificates.

ARTICLE XII.

TRANSFER OF STOCK.

Shares of the corporation may be transferred at any time by the holders thereof, or by an attorney legally constituted, or by their legal representatives, by indorsement on the certificate of stock; but no transfer shall be valid until the surrender of the certificate and the acknowledgement of such transfer on the books of the company.

No surrendered certificates shall be cancelled by the secretary before a new one is issued in lieu thereof, and the secretary shall preserve the certificates so cancelled as a voucher. If, however, the certificates shall be lost or destroyed, the board of trustees may order a new certificate issued upon such guarantee by the parties claiming the same as they may deem satisfactory.

ARTICLE XIII.

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders shall be held in the office of the company on the first Monday in July in each year, and shall be called by a notice printed in one or more newspapers published in the city of Tacoma, county of Pierce, state of Washington, as the trustees may direct, for at least ten days preceding the day of meeting, or by notice in writing by the president, delivered to each stockholder personally or by mail. No meeting of stockholders shall be competent to transact business unless a majority of stock is represented, except to adjourn from day to day, or until such time as may be deemed proper.

At such annual meeting of the stockholders, trustees for the ensuing year shall be elected by ballot to serve for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified. If, however, for want of a quorum or other cause a stockholders' meeting shall not be held on the day above named, then a majority of the board of trustees then in office may, at any time during the ensuing year, call a meeting of the stockholders to elect a board of trustees, and a notice of such meeting, signed by a majority of the trustees and stating its object and the time and place of holding it, given in the same manner as above provided; or should the stockholders fail to complete their election or such business as may be presented for their consideration, those present may adjourn from day to day until the same be accomplished.

ARTICLE XIV.

VOTING.

At all corporate meetings each stockholder, either in person or by proxy, shall be entitled to as many votes as he has shares of stock as shown by the register. Such proxies shall be in writing and filed with the secretary.

ARTICLE XV.

AMENDMENTS OF BY-LAWS.

These by-laws may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the trustees or at any special meeting called for that purpose by a vote of two-thirds of the full board of trustees, but such amendment or alteration shall be first proposed at a meeting of the trustees held at least two weeks before the meeting at which the vote thereon is to be taken. It shall be read by the secretary in open meeting and if approved by a majority of the trustees present, shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting, but if rejected by a majority vote of trustees present, no further action shall be taken thereon.

ARTICLE XVI.

SEAL.

The company shall have a common seal, consisting of a circle having on its circumference the words: "THE SLOUGH CREEK MINING COMPANY," Tacoma, Washington. Incorporated 1892.

TRUSTEES' APPROVAL.

Know all men by These Presents:—That we, the undersigned, trustees and secretary of the corporation known as and called The Slough Creek Mining Company, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing by-laws were duly adopted as the by-laws of said corporation on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1892, and that the same do now constitute the by-laws of said corporation.

*W. H. Fife,
President of Trustees.*

Attest.

*W. F. Sargent,
Secretary of Trustees.*

*W. H. Fife.
Henry Drum.
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